

THE WORLD'S FAIR.  
Descriptions of the Magnificent  
Buildings for the Exposition.  
A HISTORY OF THE CELEBRATION.  
The Fair Will Surpass Any Universal  
Exposition Ever Held Many Fold.  
Each Building Described—What  
Visitors May Expect to See When  
They Visit Chicago—A Graphic Re-  
view of the Work that Has Been  
Done.

The formal dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition affords the first opportunity for public examination, criticism, and approval or disapproval of the building to be devoted to this great international enterprise. To-day finds all the great buildings, which only existed to the architectural eye twelve months ago, now practically completed and ready for the installation of exhibits. In the quick succession with which the waves of progress and enterprise have succeeded each other some changes have naturally been made, and, as a result, an educational building not yet begun may find a place among the other great structures of the fair before the formal opening on the first of May. With the growth and development of the original plans the financial necessities of the fair have also tremendously increased, but public enthusiasm has fortunately kept pace with this rapid development until the contemplated \$5,000,000 world's fair of three years ago has now grown to a World's Columbian Exposition with \$18,750,000 available and to be actually expended before the gates are opened to visitors. In addition to this, millions of dollars are to be expended by the several states in the construction of state buildings and in installation of state exhibits. The management of the World's Columbian Exposition may be said to be vested in four organizations: The national commission, authorized by Congress; the World's Columbian Exposition, organized under the laws of the state of Illinois; the board of lady managers, authorized by Congress, and the world's congress auxiliary. The national commission is composed of the president, commissioners-at-large, with alternates; two commissioners from each state, territory and the District of Columbia, one Democrat and one Republican, appointed by the President on the nomination of their respective governors. The board of lady managers is composed of two members, with the alternates, from each state and territory, and nine from the city of Chicago. It has the supervision of women's participation in the exposition, and of whatever exhibits of women's work may be made. This recognition of women marks an epoch in the World's Exposition, as in no previous international fair has women and her works, influence and industrial importance been so formally recognized. Mrs. Bertha H. Palmer is president and Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke, secretary of the board of lady managers. The World's Congress Auxiliary was organized for the purpose of holding a series of congresses to supplement the exposition that will be made of the material progress of the world by a portrayal of the achievements in science, literature, education, government, jurisprudence, morals, charity, art, religion, and other branches of mental activity. The Hon. C. C. Bonney, of Chicago, is president of the Congress Auxiliary, but equal praise for its success is due to the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, the cosmopolitan scholar of the exposition, whose matchless diplomacy has been so many times invoked to avert the triumphs of the great World's Fair enterprise. General R. Davis, of Chicago, is director general of the entire exposition and therefore its chief executive officer. The World's Columbian Exposition is to cost three times as much as any previous exposition in the history of the world. It occupies about four times as many acres, and has about twice as much space under roof as the greatest of former expositions. The following are the countries which have officially made application to Chief Walter Hays for space, and have received allotments: Argentina Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Corea, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Ecuador, France and its possessions, Great Britain and every British possession, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaiian Islands, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Madagascar, Netherlands and all colonies, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Russia, Salvador, San Domingo, Servia, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela. These following countries will have independent government buildings: Austria, Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Norway, Russia, Sweden and Turkey. Concessions have been made for the purpose of conducting theatres, restaurants, shops and representations of native life to the following governments: Algeria, Austria, China, British India, Dahomey, Egypt, Hungary, French Islands of the Pacific, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Persia, Sandwich Islands and Tania. It is estimated that the expenditures of foreign governments will be at least \$28,800,000. The following shows the assignment of space already made to some of the prominent nations of the globe:

Nation	Space (square feet)
Austria	100,000
Belgium	20,000
Bolivia	20,000
Brazil	20,000
Bulgaria	20,000
Canada	20,000
Chile	20,000
China	20,000
Colombia	20,000
Costa Rica	20,000
Cuba	20,000
Denmark	20,000
Egypt	20,000
Ecuador	20,000
France	20,000
Great Britain	20,000
Guatemala	20,000
Haiti	20,000
Hongary	20,000
Italy	20,000
Japan	20,000
Liberia	20,000
Mexico	20,000
Netherlands	20,000
Nicaragua	20,000
Norway	20,000
Peru	20,000
Persia	20,000
Russia	20,000
Salvador	20,000
San Domingo	20,000
Servia	20,000
Siam	20,000
Sweden	20,000
Switzerland	20,000
Uruguay	20,000
Venezuela	20,000

Total, about 1,000,000 square feet. The true magnitude of the World's Columbian Exposition can only be realized when it is stated that the United States is considered, the space allotted to foreign nations alone exceeds the total space of any previous world's fair. In addition to this will come the space of American exhibitors, which far exceeds the aggregate of all the foreign nations of the world. Nearly every state in the Union has made appropriations for state buildings and state exhibits, and there are already under construction no less than thirty state buildings on the grounds. The World's Fair site is in Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance, about six miles from the center of the city of Chicago, and 1,037 acres is embraced in the site. This is nearly four times the area of any previous exposition, and the number of square feet under roof, 5,000,000, is nearly twice as much as the greatest exposition of the past. The beauty of the location of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition is that nearly every structure fronts on the lake, the entire eastern limits of the park for a mile and a half being

washed by the waters of Lake Michigan. In the northern portion of the park are grouped nearly all the state buildings, the fine art building and the various structures of foreign nations. Next comes the fisheries building, which is situated just north of the lagoon, and directly west of the fisheries building on the opposite side of the park stands the woman's building. South of the woman's building and on the same side of the lagoon, which parallels the lake, are the horticultural building and the transportation building. To the southward of the transportation building, on the east side of the lagoon and bordering on the lake, is the giant structure of the fair, the main factory and liberal arts building. South of this edifice is the great pier, for lake steamers, extending 1,000 feet into the lake and on one wing of which is the music hall. Extending westward from the pier is a long avenue several hundred feet wide. All down this grand avenue, encompassing a beautiful belt of water, stand the various buildings of the fair, the most imposing of which sweeps the gaze of the visitor until it rests on the administration building nearly a mile distant. West of the agricultural building stands machinery hall, which is its equal in size and is especially rich in architectural lines and details. To the northward of the administration building on either side and facing the grand avenue stand two more immense buildings, one for the electrical and the other for the fine arts. The electrical building, which is a magnificent exhibit, stands on the western island, a delightful gem of primitive nature in striking contrast with the elaborate productions of human skill that surround it. In the south-western portion of the grounds are the great depots, the numerous railway tracks and the stock families. The forestry building fronts the lake in the south-east and near-by is the saw mill, the dairy building and various other smaller but equally interesting structures.

**MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS.**  
Like a giant among pygmies the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building looms up above its companion buildings until their colossal proportions are dwarfed into insignificance by the very comparison. Noted as the largest building ever constructed, it loses nothing of its beauty by its size, as in symmetrical proportions and design it rivals any of the great architectural triumphs of the World's Columbian Exposition. This building, which is completed and ready for exhibits to-day covers over thirty acres and has a floor space, including galleries, an area of forty-three acres. It is over a quarter of a mile in length, cost \$1,700,000 and contains 3,000,000 pounds of lumber and 10,000,000 pounds of iron. It is only possible to appreciate the immensity of this structure by comparison, and when one is told that it is four times larger than the old Roman Coliseum, which seated 80,000; that the great pyramid of Cheops could be comfortably housed on its inside and still leave room for the Sphinx, Cleopatra's Needle, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Louvre and Notre Dame of Paris as additional attractions, an adequate appreciation is received of its magnitude. It is the boast of its builders that the Manufactures Building contains in its roof alone enough iron and steel to build two Brooklyn bridges. An unprecedented feat of engineering and architecture is accomplished in the construction of the roof of this building. Under the single roof span of the building over the main hall is carried over eleven acres, and entirely free from supporting pillars or posts, from which the roof, over 200 feet above, looks like the vaulted heavens having for its support the horizon, where roof and earth gradually appear to approach each other. A gallery fifty feet wide encircles the interior of the building and projecting from this are eighty-six smaller galleries, twelve feet wide, from which visitors will have an excellent view of the acres of exhibits below. Its multitude of galleries, corridors and aisles, its interior of the building the appearance of a great city, so much so indeed that a system of street nomenclature has been found necessary in indicating the geographical location of exhibits. Ten thousand electric lights will be necessary to illuminate the building. If the fantasy had led the exposition officials to have indeed constructed a city beneath this roof along the various avenues and streets, 1,000 colleges and a population of 5,000 people could have lived there without a single discomfort from an overcrowded city. The Corinthian style of architecture is the one which prevails in this building. Severely classic, this long array of columns and arches which its facades present is relieved by elaborate ornamentation of female figures, symbolical of the various arts and sciences. Three hundred thousand people can be comfortably seated in this building, and the largest standing army in the world—that of Russia—could be mobilized beneath its roof.

**ELECTRICITY BUILDING.**  
In the electricity building is to be exhibited the crowning glory of the nineteenth century. No other industry or science has made such progress within the last decade, and this building and its exhibits may be declared a monument to man already living—to Edison, of America, Werner Siemens, of Germany and Sir William Thompson, of England, the men who have led the van in electrical discoveries and inventions. This is the first time in a great exposition that electricity has been named as one of the important departments of industry. For the first time the world has been so instructed with the formulation of the great classifications have seen fit to give electricity a most prominent position, and by preparing a distinctive classification made it imperative on the exposition company to provide a special building for electrical exhibits. This building is erected at a cost of \$550,000, and is over 750 feet long and 350 feet wide. The architectural view of the entire exposition from this eminence, is calculated to harmonize perfectly with the intended use of the building. The interior decorations moreover have been designed especially with a view to the artistic lighting, which will be one of the main features of the exhibit. The colorings for the interior will be blue gray for the walls, with three shades of blue for facings, the lower part of the trusses and heavy pillars being very light blue, the shades deepening as they ascend to the monitors of the building. The exterior of the building is to be cream color. The four great entrances are to be treated in cream yellow with harmonious finishes in fresco and borderings of an enlivening character. The several towers of the building will offer opportunities for many pretty effects in arc and incandescent lighting and this will be taken advantage of by the department. Special forms of fancy lighting will also obtain to light up the four great entrances. Up to the present time, however, have indicated their intention to be represented in the electrical section: England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Canada, Mexico, Russia, Spain, Norway, Holland and Denmark. All

these nations have been allotted space varying in amount from 25,000 square feet down to 200. But electricity, as exemplified in the exhibits and in its power usefulness, does not end with the electricity building. Its application begins at the mammoth power-house situated in the machinery hall and extends by means of wires to convey light, heat, power and signals to every part of the grounds and all the buildings by means of the telegraph and telephone to all parts of the world. This great power plant is to include electrical machinery aggregating 24,000 horse power. Steam will not be allowed in any part of the grounds or in any of the buildings excepting at this central power station. All power at other points will be by electrical transmission. The machinery of exhibitors in all the other departments will be driven by electric motors, 4,000 to 6,000 electrical horse power being supplied for that purpose. The grounds and buildings will be lighted by electricity, 7,000 arc lamps of 2,000 candle power each and between 100,000 and 150,000 incandescent lamps.

**ART BUILDING.**  
The most substantial building of the World's Fair and the one likely to remain a permanent structure in Jackson Park is the art building. It is the first building on the grounds and great pains have been taken to notify and assure European art exhibitors that their treasures would be secure from any possible calamity by the great break in the exhibition. Of a Grecian-Ionic style which will receive as much artistic praise as the exhibits on the inside, this building of classic architecture has been constructed at a cost of \$670,000. It is 500 feet long and 320 feet wide and has two annexes each of which is 200 by 120 feet. The floor space of the main building and annexes is six and one-half acres. In its very location an appeal is made to artistic sentiment, the south of the building fronting directly on the lagoon with an immense flight of steps leading from the ornamental terrace to the very water's edge. New pleasure boats of every description will land, from the gondola of Italy and the birch bark launch of this last decade of invention. It is a source of great gratification to the World's Fair officials that the amount of Wall space requested by the great nations of Europe in this building is greater than that occupied by them at the last Paris Exposition. The head of the French Art Commission declares that his ambition is to exhibit at the Columbian exposition a finer exhibition of French art than was shown at the recent great Paris exposition.

**MACHINERY HALL.**  
The inventive genius of the closing decade of the century is to be displayed in machinery hall; and when this building is open to visitors its interior will be one great maze of moving machinery. It is located at the extreme south end of the grounds and in the center of the park from side to side of the main building and 500 feet wide, with an annex of 550 feet in length and 400 feet in width, this vast structure cost \$1,300,000, and has a floor space of over 17 acres. One of the features of this building is that the vast arches which support the roof of the main building are built separately of iron and steel in such manner that they may be taken down and used as railroad train houses or state exposition buildings. The steam power which will move the various machinery of this building after the installation of these mechanical exhibits is supplied from a large power house just adjoining to the south. Every engine and every dynamo will be an exhibit, and in nearly every case the vast expense of installation is borne by the exhibitor. The design of the exterior of machinery hall is severely classical and modeled in detail from the renaissance of Seville and other Spanish cities. The two facades on the court are adorned with colonnades and other artistic and historic features, which contribute to make the exterior view of this building an imposing one. The interior of the main building, spanned by the three great arches, gives the appearance of three great exhibition halls side by side but all in one. A 50-foot gallery surrounds the interior of the structure. The connecting links between machinery hall and the agricultural building near by is a colonnade with cafes at either end—the restaurant being located between the two buildings. The fair and a matter always kept in sight in the economics of construction. In the center of this colonnade is an archway leading to the cattle exhibits and from this portico is obtained a delightful view of nearly the length of the Venetian lagoons. Bridges, tunnels and subways are all invoked to afford easy communication between machinery hall and its annex, as well as to afford access into the administration, mines and transportation building, which in its immense proportions is almost in design and modeled after a mill or foundry.

**THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.**  
It requires but a moment's glance for the visitor to recognize the transportation building, for on every side of this mammoth structure are figures and statuary emblematic of the industry to which it is dedicated. An era in the age of invention is marked by this being the first time in the history of world's fairs that an entire building is devoted to the science of transportation. Modeled after the Ecole des Beaux Arts, the building is simple in architectural treatment, yet elaborate in the detail of its finish. The main building is 950 feet long and 250 feet wide, and the annex still larger, being 900 feet by 425 feet. The total floor space of the main building and annex is thirteen and one-half acres, and the total cost \$370,000. In the center of the main building a cupola 165 feet high and provided with eight elevators gives visitors an opportunity to obtain an excellent view of the entire exposition from this eminence. The annex to this building, like nearly all the other additions that have been found necessary to the great exposition buildings, is only one story high, but it is probably the largest annex in the grounds, extending far to the westward and covering over nine acres. Its great length, 900 feet, is for the purpose of exhibiting entire passenger and freight trains of all countries, coupled and ready for moving.

**THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.**  
It is a fitting tribute to husbandry and the millings engaged in this occupation in the United States that of the immense buildings devoted to a single art, science or industry, the agricultural building heads the list. Of course, it is not so large as the manufactures building, but the latter represents all the allied industries that may be classed under the general term of manufactures, while agriculture is a specific term applicable only to those who till the soil for the annual yield thereof, and not to be confounded with horticulture, dairying, live stock and forestry, all of which are classed as separate exhibits and each of which has a separate

building. The agricultural building is an attractive structure, 800 feet long and 500 feet wide, and has a floor space of nearly nineteen acres. It stands quite near the lake shore, and in form resembles the letter T, one portion being 500 feet long and the other portion 200 feet. The building cost \$918,000, and is so planned in its details as to give all the accommodations desired by the farmer. It is a single story structure, and of a design designated as the heroic by the architects. The many groups of statuary that adorn the exterior of the building, combined with Corinthian pillars fifty feet high at the entrance, give the structure a striking appearance. The main entrance to the agricultural building is sixty-four feet wide, and the rotunda is 100 feet in diameter and surmounted by a glass dome that sheds a daylight clearness on all exhibits. The agricultural experiment station in operation will be one of the most interesting features of the exhibit, and the products of irrigation and sections will also be awarded a conspicuous place.

**THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.**  
The horticultural building and its enormous dimensions of 1,000 feet long and 386 feet wide are only another evidence of the prominence assigned to the kindred industries of the soil. In the list of buildings, all assigned to closely allied occupations, are the agricultural, horticultural, forestry and game buildings, nearly all of which in past world's exhibitions have been enclosed beneath a single roof. The horticultural building of the World's Columbian Exposition will cost about \$400,000, and its entire floor space is over six and one-half acres. The exterior of the building is of staff or stucco of a warm buff and on the roof of the building, around the central dome, an elaborate display of roof-garden is to be seen. In front of the building is a large tank for outside exhibits, including tanks for nymphaeas and victorine-regia. A low parapet in front of this terrace borders the water and at the center affords a commodious boat landing. The plan of this building is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with the center pavilion by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet. These courts are beautifully decorated in color and planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers.

**THE DAIRY BUILDING.**  
The broad acres of the western farm the dairies of New England and New York and the centuries of experience of the hereditary dairymen of Switzerland and the old world are to be brought into close competition in the dairy building, which is 200 feet long and 100 feet wide and has been constructed at a cost of \$30,000. The desire to make the World's Columbian Exposition a great educational enterprise from which the whole world is to drink at the fountain of knowledge is no where better exhibited than in the dairy building. On the first floor in the most conspicuous place will be displayed the butter exhibit, and just in the rear in a space, 25x100 feet, the model dairy and dairy school will be conducted. Four hundred spectators can be seated in the amphitheater seats which surround this room.

**THE FORESTRY BUILDING.**  
The most novel of all the World's Fair buildings in its construction and design is the Forestry building. It is almost incredible to conceive that a building 500 feet long and 200 feet wide can be built without a nail or an ounce of metal in its construction, yet this feat has been accomplished in the forestry building. This is a structure, too, which in point of strength is one of the strongest buildings on the ground and its location on the very verge of the water makes it necessary for it to withstand all the strength of the fierce lake winds that prevail all the winter. The rustic is naturally the idea that has been uppermost at all times in the construction of the forestry building and the effect accomplished is one certainly difficult to surpass. The colonnade consisting of a series of columns composed of three tree trunks twenty-five feet in length and from sixteen to twenty inches in diameter surrounding the building and support the roof of the veranda. In every instance the bark in its native state has been conscientiously preserved on the timbers and scarcely at any point can the trace of the woodman's axe or the carpenter's adz be observed, so carefully constructed has been every mortise and tenon. Every state and territory in the Union and even the far-off Alaska has contributed to the material in this structure and the foreign nations of the world from the mahogany forests of tropical Brazil, to the fir trees of the Alps and the stunted bushes of the Arctic have each a memento entering into the construction or rustic ornamentation of this building. The consummate skill of some of the most expert wood-workers of the world is exhibited in the variegated mosaic work to be seen at this building, and many points of interest in the edifice. In this nation of mountains and valleys, of uplands and lowlands and plains, it will not be surprising to hear that the forestry building and foreign exhibit are to be on a scale immeasurably superior to all past international exhibitions.

**THE FISHERIES BUILDING.**  
One of the most unique structures of the World's Fair is the Fisheries Building. Erected at a cost of \$224,000, this building, with its two annexes, has a floor space of over three acres. This building with its annexes is 1,000 feet long and 200 feet wide and is situated on the east side of the large island in the extreme north of the lagoon. Of course rocks, mosses and lichens constitute a large portion of the decorations and furnishings of this building. The substantial structure of the Fisheries Building is composed of wood, iron, steel and glass, staff as usual being used for the outside covering. It is contemplated that every form of fish, animal and insect life that finds a home in salt or fresh water shall be exhibited in this building. Monstrous devil fish, sharks, and even a live whale will all be seen, and the United States Fish Commission will exert all its resources in adding to the variety and richness of the exhibit. The coral insect that builds great islands in mid-ocean, the sea anemones that exist half vegetable and half fish miles below the surface of the sea and the many varieties of the so-called sub-marine water animal will be seen alive in the fisheries building.

**THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.**  
The architecture and decorations of the woman's building have been entirely planned and carried out by women, as the theory is to show their advancement in certain lines of art, and especially in those fields which should be long partly to them. It is 188 feet long, 190 feet wide and cost \$138,000. The design, Miss Hayden, had just completed her course in the Massachusetts school of technology, and that she had both ability and scholarly attainments is evidenced by the beautiful creation which she has planned for the exposition grounds, its size making it more harmonious in its proportions

than the larger buildings, the latter being in general, longer in proportion to their height. Miss Hayden has been able to incorporate with the most beautiful dignity and harmony of proportions, the greatest refinement of detail, and that gaiety, lightness, which should be an essential feature of an exposition building. The woman's building is the only one which possesses roof-gardens, the effect of which will be most delightful when covered by gaily colored awnings and adorned with tropical foliage plants, the arrangement of which is to be taken in charge by the French commission, under the direction of the most celebrated landscape gardener in the world. The vines filled with flowering plants, to be placed on the balconies of the second story, will also contribute to the beauty of the general effect. The galleries and groups forming the sculptural ornamentation of the building are now being placed in position and bear a beautiful relation to the whole design.

**MINES AND MINING.**  
One of the most prominent buildings of the World's Fair is the mines and mining, a structure 700 feet long and 350 feet wide, and situated between the electricity and transportation buildings. It cost \$265,000. It has a floor space of nearly nine acres and its architecture is of the Italian renaissance with a light French spirit visible in its exterior design. There are four great entrances to the building, one on each side, but those of the north and south are the most pretentious. Broad flights of stairways lead to the galleries from each side of the general entrances. These galleries which are lighted by spacious side windows, as well as by the apertures above, are 20 feet above the ground floor and are 60 feet wide. Representative of the industry to which the edifice is dedicated are prominent allegorical figures, the mine, the furnace, the colossal, half reclining female figure holds aloft the proverbial lamp and pick of the miner, while at various other points may be seen other emblematic decorations illustrative of mines and mining. Spacious promenades on the gallery floor afford a fine view of the north and south. These covered promenades are 25 feet wide and 230 feet long and give access to the building at short intervals. The ornamentation of the interior of the mines and mining building is beautiful but not extravagant. In exterior appearance the building is massive yet not ungraceful from an architectural standpoint.

**THE NAVAL EXHIBIT.**  
The most unique exhibit on the grounds and the one that attracts the first attention and curiosity of visitors is the naval exhibit. Near the northern shore of the park, about 200 feet from land, lies a facsimile in style and size of one of the largest and most improved battle ships of modern times. It is 345 feet in length, 60 feet in width amidships, and from the water line to the top of the main deck is 12 feet. Until the visitor is within a few feet of this structure, it is impossible for the most discerning eyes to detect any difference between it and one of the \$3,000,000 coast line battle ships now being constructed for the United States navy. It is being erected on piling, but being surrounded by water, has the appearance of being moored on the wharf. Every appearance and appliance to be found on the most complete modern war is visible on this ship. Turrets, guns, torpedo tubes, torpedo nets and booms, archers, cables and mechanical appliances all tend to give the vessel a most realistic appearance.

**THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.**  
The government building which is to be erected by the United States, and which stamps the recognition of the federal government on the World's Columbian Exposition cost \$400,000 and is 415 feet long and 350 feet wide. Classic in style, it is modeled after the National Museum and other government buildings in Washington, and points to the west and connects on the north with the fisheries building by a bridge over a lagoon. Surrounding it are the woman's building and the government buildings of England, Germany and Mexico. It is constructed of iron and glass, and a central dome, 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, is its prominent architectural feature. The offices of the National Columbian Commission are to be located in this building and the south hall of the structure is to be devoted to the exhibits of state, treasury, post-office and agricultural departments. The exhibits of the Smithsonian Institute, the Interior Department and the United States Fish Commission occupy the north half, while the state department exhibit extends from the rotunda to the east end and that of the department of justice from the rotunda to the west end of the building. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing shows many new bills under framing.

**THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.**  
The pride of the World's Columbian exposition in point of architecture is the Administration Building. It occupies the most prominent position in the park and is exactly square, being 262 by 262 feet. Its height is even greater than its rectangular dimensions, being 273 feet. This building cost \$435,000, and in proportion to its size is the most expensive structure of the exposition. It is erected in the form of four pavilions, eighty-four feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square and connected at the center by the great dome, which is 120 feet in diameter. The architectural design of the Administration Building is in the style of the French renaissance. The first story is of the dorie order, of heroic proportions and is surrounded by a lofty balustrade. The grand entrances to the building in the center of each facade, fifty feet high and fifty feet wide, are imposing in appearance, and at the edges of each pavilion the piers are crowded with the sculpture. In a building of such particular structure and proportions the exterior features naturally exceed in tone and beauty the interior. A heroic statue of Columbus, by Louis St. Gaudens, stands at the main entrance and at each side of the entrances are emblematic groups of sculpture.

**THE MUSIC HALL AND PERISTYLE AND OTHER BUILDINGS.**  
At the mouth of the lagoon, and extending north and south, there is a peristyle sixty feet wide and 600 feet long, spanning the entrance to the big lagoons. Beneath this pleasure craft

can enter from Lake Michigan and sail throughout the fair on the waters of the lagoon. The music hall, 300 feet long and 140 feet wide, is at the north end of this peristyle, and contains an auditorium capable of seating 2,000 people, with room for an orchestra of seventy-five pieces and a chorus of 300 persons. The finest music of the world will be heard in this building, its mission being to afford a hall for the fine singers and instrumental musicians who desire to gather here before an audience of their own kindred professions. Their great public concerts will be held elsewhere in an amphitheater ample to accommodate 15,000. The cost of these structures was over \$200,000.

Among the other World's Fair structures of interest is a reproduction in staff of the Convent of La Rabida. It was at this convent in Spain that Columbus sought shelter and found a willing listener to his dreams in Father De Marchena, the prior of the institution. The latter finally obtained for Columbus a reception at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the great western voyage and the discovery of a new world were the results. Multitudes of other buildings of less importance adorn the grounds. Midway Plaisance is given up to a reproduction of Egyptian streets, African villages, Arabian camps and many other conceptions emblematic of foreign life and foreign countries.

**THE VARIOUS STATE BUILDINGS.**  
In addition to the great structures above described, nearly every state in the union has in course of construction a separate state building for the exhibition of the characteristic industries and resources of the state. Illinois takes the lead in this matter, and as a graceful recognition of the honor of the location of the great World's Fair within the limits of the prairie state, an appropriation of \$800,000 was made by the Illinois legislature, \$300,000 of which is devoted to a state building. The other states which have already, either through legislative appropriation

or private subscription, provided for special buildings are: California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The California building will cost \$75,000; the Indiana, \$50,000; Iowa, \$25,000; Kansas, \$50,000; Massachusetts, \$40,000; Maryland, \$35,000; Michigan, \$50,000; Missouri, \$50,000; Ohio, \$50,000; Vermont, \$10,000; Washington, \$50,000; West Virginia, \$20,000; Wisconsin, \$50,000; and Wyoming, \$20,000. It is uncertain the exact amount that New York, Pennsylvania and some of the other great states will expend in their buildings, but nearly all are making elaborate preparations. Many of the states have selected unique and historical models for their buildings. It is estimated that the total expenditures of the World's Columbian Exposition from all sources, national, state and foreign, will aggregate the enormous sum of \$50,000,000. If this estimate be correct, the cost of this exposition will be nearly six times as great as any previous exposition that the world has ever known.

**The Brooks License Law.**  
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